INFORMATION LETTER

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CCC CANNED GRAPEFRUIT JUICE PAYMENT PROGRAM

Amount Determined by Average Prices Industry Paid for Raw Fruit; Monthly Reports Required

The grapefruit juice payment program for the 1943-44 season, announced January 14 by the Commodity Credit Corporation, is best described as an enabling program, specifying no support prices for the fruit, but providing for subsidy payments to canners up to certain maximums designated for the three producing areas. These maximums, as well as a method of calculating the actual dollars-and-cents subsidy that CCC will pay, are cited in Form I, copies of which have been sent out to canners by CCC.

In computing the maximums, the Corporation determined the average delivered-in price of grapefruit last year, f. o. b. cannery, was as follows:

	Per ton
Florida	$24.47
Texas	24.00
California-Arizona	25.00

From these averages CCC then determined that the maximum delivered-at-the-cannery price they would recognize in determining canner subsidies would be the following:

	Per ton
Florida	$38.35
Texas	37.25
California-Arizona	36.97

Each grapefruit juice canner is required under this program to submit data each month to CCC that will disclose the average price he paid for the month. From this CCC will compute an industry area average. Rates of payment, which are the same for all canners within an area, are presented in the tables that comprise Schedule A of Form 1, of the offer. The following are certain conditions governing the payments:

1. Payments will be made to the actual processor only, but payments will not be made on any portion of his pack in excess of 90 per cent of his 1942-43 pack except on special authorization from CCC.

2. In CCC's determination of monthly average prices paid for fruit, only out-and-out sales between individual canners and individual growers are recog-

(Concluded on page 8030)

Processors' Conference Set for Chicago, February 13-15

The Administrative Council has approved the recommendation of the Production Planning Committee, which met in Washington January 20, that the Processors' Conference be held in Chicago on February 13, 14 and 15.

Government officials have advised that they will be able to present at that time support prices for canning crops and the reservations to be made from the 1944 pack for the Government. The Office of Price Administration will be able to announce its pricing methods, but will be unable to furnish specific prices for the different commodities until such later date as would be impracticable to schedule a conference.

The dates selected for the conference were determined in part by the availability of hotel accommodations. Because these accommodations will be even more limited than last year, the conference will necessarily be streamlined and processors will be expected to hold their representation at the conference to the smallest possible number.

The Association's Administrative Council will probably meet on either February 10 or 11, and the Board of Directors on February 12.

The Association will shortly send a letter to the industry giving particulars regarding hotel reservations, etc.

SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES TO REMOVE EXEMPTION OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM RENEGOTIATION

Congress Committees Also Act on Farm Labor, Subsidies, Fisheries and Surplus Property

The Senate Finance Committee, on January 20, voted to delete the exemption from provisions of the Renegotiation Act of canned and bottled fruits and vegetables, but retained the exemption for canned and processed dairy products.

Other legislative action of special interest to canners during the past week included: On the Senate side of the Capitol, the Banking Committee's reporting of the Bankhead anti-subsidy-CCC extension bill, the Commerce Committee's hearings on the Wallgren Alaska fisheries proposal, and the Appropriations Committee's consideration of the House-approved farm labor program supply measure; and

On the House side, the Banking and Currency Committee's opening of hearings on a bill to regulate governmental disposition of surplus property.

Opposition to the renegotiation act amendments passed by the House and broadened by the Senate Finance Committee in its report on the tax bill, resulted in the Committee reconsidering the matter and voting on January 20, along with a number of other so-called compromises, the deletion of the exemption of "any contract or subcontract for canned, bottled, or packed fruits or vegetables (or their juices) which are customarily canned, bottled, or packed in the season in which they are harvested." The Committee, however, voted to retain an exemption for canned or processed dairy products which it had previously inserted in the bill.

When questioned by a newspaper reporter, a representative of the Joint House and Senate Tax Committee, explained the Finance Committee's action by stating that most of the small canners were exempt from renegotiation under the $500,000 limitation and that the canned dairy products exemption was retained in order to get the entire

subject of a complete canned foods exemption before the conference committee.

The Finance Committee also voted to rescind its action exempting contracts or subcontracts for standard commercial articles and restored the House language of the bill under which the War Price Adjustment Board is given discretionary authority to exempt such articles. Other changes were made by the Committee that removed former modifications and December 31, 1944 was recommended as a discretionary termination date for renegotiation, with the President authorized to end the law six months earlier or later.

Anti-subsidy Action Taken

Unable to agree on a compromise on the food subsidy issue, the Senate Banking Committee voted 10 to 9 on January 19 to place before the Senate the Bankhead bill banning any further use of government funds for food subsidies, ordering the liquidation of all current food subsidy programs by June 30, 1944, and continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1945. The bill is scheduled to come before the Senate as soon as it has concluded action on the tax bill, probably January 24.

This action of the Committee places before the Senate, with two exceptions, identically the same measure that passed the House last November (see INFORMATION LETTERS for October 16, 1943, page 7891, and November 13, 1943, page 7935). The exceptions are that the Senate bill increases the borrowing power of CCC by $250,000,000 and specifically provides that the anti-subsidy restrictions do not apply to parity, soil-conservation, or Sugar Act payments.

CCC is due to expire on February 17 pursuant to the continuing resolution passed last month. Thus that date becomes a deadline, with three alternatives confronting Congress and the executive branch: (1) to take final action on the food subsidy issue, (2) to adopt still another temporary continuing resolution, or (3) to passively permit CCC to expire.

Farm Labor Supply Program

A subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee concluded hearings on January 20 on the House approved measure carrying appropriations and authorizations for the War Food Administration's farm labor supply program for 1944. During the closed hearings, it is reported that WFA Administrator Marvin Jones, Col. Philip G. Bruton, head of the WFA labor branch, and M. L. Wilson, head of the Extension Service, requested that the House appropriation be increased to the Budget Bureau's estimated amount of $35,000,000 and that administration of the program be restored in the labor branch. Other witnesses, including a representative of the Farm Bureau, supported the House action that would place administration of the program in the extension service.

New Alaska Fishery Act

Hearings on the Wallgren bill (S. 930) opened before the Senate Commerce Committee on January 20 with Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, author of the proposed new Alaska Fishery Act, as the first witness. Senator Wallgren urged enactment of his measure as a necessary conservation measure and stressed the need for a licensing system under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior to control the use of traps and gear. He also emphasized the desirability of adequate court review.

W. C. Arnold of Ketchikan, Alaska, testified in favor of the measure and Col. Geo. R. Goethals of the Corps of Engineers stated that the War Department had no objection to the bill nor to the licensing authority it would give the Department of the Interior.

Opposition to the bill was voiced by Delegate Anthony Dimond of Alaska. He stated that no legislation is needed at this time, that the proposal is monopolistic, and that control should be through the territorial government.

Surplus Government Property

A bill relating to the sale or disposition of surplus government property became the subject of hearings before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on January 20. The bill (H.R. 3873) was introduced by Representative Wright Patman of Texas on December 18, 1943. Later, in addressing the House, Mr. Patman stated that the bill reflects the views of the House Small Business Committee of which he is Chairman.

This special committee conducted hearings on the subject last Fall and on November 1, 1943, filed a special report with the House urging early Congressional enactment of a measure placing the disposal of surplus government property in one agency, subject to the recommendations of qualified representatives from the private industry group most directly affected by the particular transaction in question.

Under the terms of Mr. Patman's proposal, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be the sole government agency authorized to dispose of surplus government property. Surplus property would be determined, however, by a Surplus Property Board composed of the Chairman of the Defense Supplies Corporation, an RFC subsidiary; the Secretaries of Treasury, Navy, and War Departments; and three individuals to be appointed by the President. This Board also would establish the methods to be used by all government agencies in making and maintaining inventories of property.

When the Board has determined that surplus property should be sold or leased, RFC would be required to appoint an advisory committee of persons having business experience in the handling and marketing of the particular property and to consult with the advisory committee as to the price, time, method, and manner of disposing of the property. The bill, in addition, specifically would require RFC, so far as practicable, to dispose of the property through regular trade channels, prohibit large acquisitions of such property for purposes of speculation, and maintain uniform prices.

Furthermore, the bill provides that surplus property is to be sold at prices sufficiently low to facilitate its disposal but high enough to enable the Government to secure a fair return and at a rate that will not unduly disrupt trade and commerce. An additional subsection of the measure states that in the disposal of property, consideration should be given to the need for encouraging the establishment of small business enterprises by returning service men.

Packers' Can Ceilings Set

Producers of packers' tin cans who sell containers coated with special enamels developed since October 15, 1941, have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration to apply to the price agency for a maximum price on such cans. This action is taken in Amendment 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 350, effective January 26.

Special enamels have been developed to give special protection to food shipped overseas for Army and Navy use, OPA said, and existing maximum prices made no provision for extra charges covering coating of cans with these special enamels.

The cans treated with the new special enamels, OPA said, are to be used for packaging foods for the armed forces and Lend-Lease shipments only and none at present will be used domestically.

No. 300 Can Now Permitted for Pork and Beans, Baked Beans

The Association has received the following letter, dated January 19, from Glenn E. Knaub, Administrator of the Food Section of Order M-81, Containers Division, War Production Board:

This letter is your authority to advise all packers of pork and beans and baked beans that they are now permitted to use a size 300 (300 x 407) can or larger for packing this product under Item 26, Schedule I of Order M-81, as amended January 3, 1944. There is no change in the type of can materials specified.

Today we sent the following wire to the can manufacturers authorizing them to manufacture and sell these cans in accordance with other terms of the Order:

"The provisions of Section (c) of Order M-81 (as amended January 3, 1944) are waived to the extent necessary to permit the manufacture, sale and use of size 300 cans or larger (same can materials as specified) for packing the following item in Schedule I: Item 26 Beans, with or without pork or tomato sauce (from dried beans). You are hereby authorized to inform purchasers of such cans of this exception and the purchaser may accept a copy of this wire as evidence of his authority to purchase, accept delivery of and use such cans."

Substitution of Beef Soup for Chicken Noodle Authorized

The Association has been advised by the Administrator of Order M-81 that packers of chicken noodle soup may obtain authorization to pack, as a substitute, beef noodle soup containing 6 per cent dry solids. The action was taken, it was explained, because the amount of poultry available for canning may be reduced because of the set-aside order for Army purchase.

Authorization of the substitution of beef noodle soup will enable packers now operating on chicken noodle soup to keep at least part of their personnel intact, it was stated. However, the authorization does not increase the amount of tinplate that may be used in 1944 for packing non-seasonal soups.

Any packer of chicken noodle soup may obtain this permission promptly by appealing to Glenn E. Knaub, Administrator of Order M-81, Food Section, Containers Division, War Production Board (WPB Dept. 7630).

Virginia Canners To Meet

The Virginia Canners Association will hold its annual meeting March 7 and 8 at the Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, it is announced.

Lend Your Fighting Dollars to Help Our Fighting Men Buy War Bonds Now!

Ceilings for Table-use Apples Adjusted by New Amendment

Ceilings on apples for table use of the 1943 crop, in sales except at retail, have been adjusted by Amendment No. 17 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 426, which was made effective January 10 by the Office of Price Administration. The OPA press release announcing the amendment presents an example of how the amendment will work, through the following comparison of the previous f.o.b. shipping point ceiling prices of 44-pound boxes of apples with those effective under the new amendment:

Month	Old Ceilings	Adjusted ceilings under Amendment 17
January	$2.86	$2.94
February	3.02	3.02
March	3.02	3.10
April, May, June	3.19	3.19

Maximum price tables for other container sizes, and sales at other levels of distribution are similarly adjusted, OPA stated.

Amendment No. 17 to MPR No. 426 effects these two other changes:

(1) A new provision has been added to the regulation to set maximum prices for apples that have been "set aside" under Food Distribution Order No. 88 of the War Food Administration. This order required the setting aside of certain holdings of apples so that they could be acquired by government procurement agency—and could not be sold to anyone else. The provision takes account of the freight equalization payments in certain receiving zones in civilian sales, but not provided otherwise in government sales.

(2) Other new provisions authorize regional and district offices of OPA to determine maximum prices for "purveyors" of apples. This type of seller is described as a person who purchases fresh fruit and vegetables; maintains facilities for washing, trimming, re-sorting, grading, repackaging and warehousing them; employs salesmen, makes less-than-carlot or less-than-truckiot or less-than-original-container sales, delivers within a metropolitan area and performs such other functions as may be defined by the regional or district office involved.

PRICING OF DRY PEAS

Amendment Adds Product to Order Now Controlling Dry Beans

Whole and split dry peas will be brought under the price order already controlling dry beans, through the provisions of Amendment No. 1 to 2nd Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 270 which the Office of Price Administration announces will become effective January 26. Following is text of the governing sections of the amendment:

1. Section 1 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(*b*) *Commodities covered.* This regulation covers all dry edible beans, and all dry peas both whole and split.

2. Section 3 (c) is added to read as follows:

(*c*) *Dry peas.* The country shipper's maximum prices f. o. b. country shipping point, for the following kinds and grades of dry peas are listed below:

Kind of dry peas:	Maximum price per cwt.
Smooth whole green peas:	
U. S. No. 1	$5.65
U. S. No. 2	5.40
U. S. No. 3 and lower	5.05
Smooth whole white peas:	
U. S. No. 1	5.65
U. S. No. 2	5.40
U. S. No. 3 and lower	5.05
Green split peas:	
U. S. No. 1	$7.15
U. S. No. 2	6.95
U. S. No. 3 and lower (including "chips," "quarters" or "steel-cuts")	6.50
Yellow split peas:	
U. S. No. 1	7.15
U. S. No. 2	6.95
U. S. No. 3 and lower (including "chips," "quarters" or "steel-cuts")	6.50

April 1 Restriction on Truck Replacement Parts is Removed

The time limitation of April 1, 1944, on the use of AA-1 ratings to cover the production of replacement parts for medium and heavy motor trucks and truck trailers, has been removed by an amendment to Limitation Order L-158, according to an announcement by the War Production Board January 20.

Removal of the expiration date will enable manufacturers of replacement parts for these vehicles to schedule production for the second and subsequent quarters on an AA-1 priority basis. Light truck replacement parts take an automatic AA-2X rating. There was no time limitation on the use of this rating for such replacement parts production.

New Fats-Oils Ration Chief

Irving C. Reynolds, president of the Franklin Creamery Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, has been appointed chief of the Dairy Products, Fats and Oils Rationing Branch of the Office of Price Administration, Walter F. Straub, director of the Food Rationing Division, announced January 18. Mr. Reynolds, who will assume his new duties immediately, succeeds Lewis A. Baumann, of Washington, D. C., who has resigned to return to private industry.

Bulletin on Tomato Pinworm

"Life History and Control of Tomato Pinworm" is the title of Technical Bulletin 841 recently published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The results of extensive insecticide experiments are also furnished in this publication, and cultural practices are recommended which will aid in control of this insect. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents.

Statistics on Canned Fishery Products and By-Products in 1942

In "Current Fishery Statistics, No. 93," the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, presents 10 pages of tables dealing with canned fishery products and by-products of the United States and Alaska, in 1942.

From this material there are reproduced on this page tables presenting the pack in standard cases of canned fishery products in 1942 as compared with 1941; the amount and value of the production of fishery by-products for those years; the value of the production of both canned products and by-products in 1942, by States; and the number of plants, also by States, engaged in such production.

PACK OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1941 AND 1942

Product	1941 Standard cases	1941 Value	1942 Standard cases	1942 Value
Salmon, total	7,321,629	$67,416,918	5,835,006	$61,974,177
Alaska	6,932,040	56,217,601	5,075,974	48,300,209
Pacific Coast States	899,589	11,199,317	759,032	13,673,968
Sardines, total	3,138,430	30,567,864	6,464,750	27,301,945
Maine, Mass., and N. H.	3,131,276	12,475,991	2,720,126	11,691,981
California and Oregon	5,007,154	18,091,873	3,744,624	15,509,964
Tuna and tuna-like fishes	2,931,581	19,397,887	2,484,749	30,388,793
Mackerel	935,001	3,503,718	721,189	3,693,082
Oysters	613,242	2,907,114	488,378	3,598,703
Shrimp	638,245	4,882,544	602,367	7,347,330
Clam products	927,345	3,711,029	782,602	3,791,058
Miscellaneous, total	1,303,886	6,207,083	610,061	6,648,159
Fish roe, caviar and eggs	76,740	815,514	54,980	910,890
Other fish	1,250,133	4,482,829	482,179	3,734,702
Other shellfish	67,013	908,740	72,902	2,002,567
Grand total	23,409,857	$138,684,157	15,079,102	$144,643,247

PRODUCTION OF FISHERY BY-PRODUCTS

Product	1941 Amount	1941 Value	1942 Amount	1942 Value
	Tons		*Tons*	
Dried menhaden scrap and meal	75,316	$4,008,355	50,504	$3,362,279
Acidulated menhaden scrap	11,029	342,792	2,594	80,520
Herring meal	12,520	847,116	5,501	386,050
Pilchard meal	97,979	5,942,272	71,628	5,310,037
Other dried meal scrap and crude or green scrap	40,000	2,055,038	40,563	2,486,864
	Gallons		*Gallons*	
Menhaden oil	6,034,050	2,829,441	5,128,760	3,200,129
Herring oil	3,041,315	1,563,545	985,403	646,585
Pilchard oil	18,125,147	9,879,290	12,506,958	8,067,750
Whale and sperm oil	34,088	18,907	47,247	31,733
Other marine-animal oils	2,049,057	15,306,031	2,157,050	10,943,818
	Tons		*Tons*	
Oyster and marine clam-shell products	438,407	1,985,253	466,037	2,582,261
Fresh-water mussel-shell products	.....	3,037,350	.....	5,284,771
Marine pearl-shell products	.....	6,236,714	.....	5,346,270
Other by-products	.....	2,851,970	.....	3,516,548
Grand total	.....	$56,801,074	.....	$51,245,604

VALUE OF 1942 PRODUCTION: BY STATES

State	Canned products	By-products
Maine	$13,589,798	$854,758
Massachusetts	2,602,736	3,489,679
Rhode Island		21,265
Connecticut	.....	1,427,097
New York	543,733	1,711,322
New Jersey	1,508,714	3,488,565
Pennsylvania		353,076
Delaware	.....	1,501,400
Maryland	429,426	1,253,682
Virginia	174,809	1,475,033
North Carolina	181,779	1,167,663
South Carolina	710,421	25,704
Georgia	443,177	
Florida and Alabama	704,841	1,570,814
Mississippi	2,646,188	434,093
Louisiana	6,319,674	766,562
Tex., Ill., Mo., Minn. and Wis.	812,208	439,970
Iowa	.....	4,358,721
Washington	8,319,559	4,315,784
Oregon	12,375,323	285,733
California	44,506,354	21,391,010
Alaska	48,874,227	933,813
Total	$144,643,247	$51,245,604

PLANTS ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS, 1942

State	Canned products *Number*	By-products *Number*	Total* *Number*
Maine	44	24	57
Massachusetts	8	17	24
Rhode Island	1	3	4
Connecticut	...	6	6
New York	7	11	18
New Jersey	3	30	33
Pennsylvania	1	6	7
Delaware	..	4	4
Maryland	10	7	17
Virginia	13	19	30
North Carolina	7	14	19
South Carolina	4	2	4
Georgia	4	1	5
Florida	4	22	26
Alabama	2	...	2
Mississippi	13	4	16
Louisiana	31	42	69
Texas	2	2	4
Illinois	1	1	2
Missouri	...	1	1
Minnesota	...	1	1
Wisconsin	1	2	2
Iowa	...	14	14
Washington	44	15	59
Oregon	16	5	20
California	47	57	97
Alaska	108	7	115
Total	371	353	656

* Exclusive of duplication.

Change in Texas Association

The name of the Southern Texas Canners Association has been changed to the Texas Canners Association, under terms of a charter amendment recently approved. Scope of the association's activities is now State-wide and applications for membership, confined to fruit and vegetable canners only, are made acceptable from all of Texas.

Lee Marshall Named to FDA Post Succeeding Hendrickson

Lee Marshall is resuming active duty with the War Food Administration as Director of Food Distribution, it has been announced. He succeeds Roy F. Hendrickson who is to become Deputy Director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Formerly, Mr. Marshall served with WFA as Director of Materials and Facilities, in which capacity he cooperated with the War Production Board in setting up the 1944 program for a greater supply of farm and food machinery, repair parts, fertilizers, and other production materials. In the interim, Mr. Marshall has acted as consultant to the Administrator, and now returns to full time duty with WFA. He has been granted leave from his position as chairman of the board of the Continental Baking Company.

Freon Restrictions Continued

Restrictions on the use of F-12 gas (freon), in refrigeration and air-conditioning systems, will now be continued until August 31, 1944, through an amendment to Conservation Order M-28, the War Production Board announced January 20.

Originally the restrictions on the use of this gas were scheduled to be lifted on March 31, 1944. However, delays in the construction and operation of a new plant and an estimated shortage in the supply of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, used in the production of freon, make the extension of restrictions necessary, WPB said.

Miles Langley, Maine Canner, Dies

Miles Langley, vice president of the Portland Packing Company, died January 19 in a Portland, Maine hospital. Death was caused by pulmonary embolism, following three months illness. Funeral services were held in Portland on January 22.

Mr. Langley, who had been in the canning business since his return from overseas service as an artillery officer in the first World War, was a past president of the Corn Canners Service Bureau and had held offices in the Maine Canners Association. He was born in 1891 in Vancouver, British Columbia, was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and prior to his war service had been on the faculty of Bowdoin College.

Survivors are his widow, son, daughter, and two sisters.

New School Lunch Allotments

Increased allotments are provided under the Government's school lunch program, under a new plan announced January 17 by the Office of Price Administration. Heretofore, school lunchrooms and cafeterias were given allotments of food much like commercial eating establishments, based on the amount of rationed food used, the number of persons served in December, 1942, and the gross dollar revenue from school services. The new allotments are based on the number of persons served food at school in January and February, 1943, and the amount of food currently used.

No-Point and Low-Point Food Promotion Drive is Planned

The retail and wholesale food distributing trade, as well as the restaurant and hotel industry, will be asked by the War Advertising Council to support a nationwide drive under the banner of "No-Point—Low-Point Foods,' which is expected to (1) create larger sales of unrationed and low-point value foods, and (2) advise the public that the most practical method of sharing the food supply is to give emphasis to the available or more plentiful foods, during the early Spring with peak activity occurring in March.

Trade associations representing unrationed and low-point value foods are joining hands with the food distributing trade, the War Food Administration, and other government agencies, in cooperation with the War Advertising Council in supporting this program, according to J. Sidney Johnson, WFA advertising director.

The foods tentatively chosen for special emphasis include most of the grain and soya bean products, spreads for bread, some processed and frozen vegetables, eggs, potatoes, oranges and grapefruit and other seasonally fresh fruits and vegetables.

The grain foods include bread, enriched or whole wheat flour (self-rising and processed), cereals, soya bean products, biscuits and crackers, macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles. The "spreads" as now designated are citrus marmalade and peanut butter.

Other products proposed for featuring as "No-Point—Low-Point Foods" include:

Vegetables and fruits—Frozen food, dried soups, canned green and wax beans, carrots and spinach, frozen vegetables (except corn, peas, lima beans).

Fresh foods—Oranges and grapefruit, potatoes (white and sweet), and locally available fruits and vegetables.

Poultry products—Eggs.

Industrial User Restrictions Eased by Ration Amendments

Wartime restrictions governing the opening of new business establishments that use rationed foods in making other products have been relaxed slightly by the Office of Price Administration. This was accomplished through Amendment No. 2 to Revised Ration Order No. 13 and Amendment No. 99 to RO 16, both of which became effective January 21.

The tests covering the opening of a new "industrial user" establishment in which rationed foods are used in making other products are: First, that the new establishment will make a direct contribution to the war effort; or that its operation is essential to meet civilian needs in the area served by it; and second, that the product to be made cannot be obtained from any other source in the area.

These restrictions will continue to apply generally, but under the new amendments, OPA would be permitted to use its discretion in deciding if permission should be granted in borderline cases where the application failed to meet the present restrictions fully.

Vegetable Seed Allocations through June 30 Announced

U. S. farmers, Victory gardeners and other civilians will receive 275,252,000 pounds or 70.3 per cent of the supply of vegetable seeds allocated for all needs through June 30, 1944, the War Food Administration has stated in announcing vegetable seeds allocations for the 12 months ending on that date.

Other shares in the estimated 391 million pound allocable supply are as follows: (1) Our allies and liberated areas, 13,376,000 pounds or 3.4 per cent; (2) U. S. Territories (48,000 pounds), Red Cross, friendly nations, etc., totaling 3,818,000 pounds or 1 per cent; (3) U. S. military and war services, about 31,000 pounds, and (4) contingency reserve, 98,966,000 pounds or 25.3 per cent. The contingency reserve will be used to meet emergencies that may arise as the war progresses.

The necessity of meeting U. S. civilian needs, increased foreign needs and military requirements has greatly expanded total claims on the U. S. vegetable seed supply. To bring about this large increase in vegetable seed production and to balance supplies against claims so as to divide supplies fairly among the claimant groups has been a responsibility of WFA. The present allocation is the first one made to date for vegetable seeds.

CLASSIFICATION APPEALS

Cannery Employee's Appeals Placed Under Jurisdiction of Board in Plant Location Area

A new procedure is established for appeal of a registrant's classification when his principal place of employment is located outside the area of an appeal board which has jurisdiction over the registrant's local board, under terms of the December 10, 1943, amendment to subsection (1) of Section 5 of the Selective Service Act.

Under this amendment, if the employee of a canning plant is registered with a local board whose appeal board does not have jurisdiction over the area in which the canning plant is located, that employee's appeal or the employer's appeal for him is reviewed by the appeal board of the area in which the plant is located. The appeal board of the area in which the registrant's local board is located does not have the appeal jurisdiction. Subsection (1) of Section 5 now reads in part as follows:

"(1) In the case of any registrant whose principal place of employment is located outside the appeal board area in which the local board having jurisdiction over the registrant is located, any occupational deferment under subsection (c) (2) or subsection (e) of this section (section 5) existing at the date of enactment of this subsection shall within 30 days after such date, and any such occupational deferment made after the date of enactment of this subsection shall within ten days after such deferment is made, be submitted for review and decision to the selective service appeal board having jurisdiction over the area in which is located the principal place of employment of the registrant."

Local Board memorandum No. 188, issued by National Selective Service Headquarters, outlines appeal procedures under this Amendment as follows:

"Part IV—Appeal from any Classification

"1. Procedure when appeal was taken on or before December 10, 1943.—(a) Whenever an appeal was taken on or before December 10, 1943, by any person entitled to appeal from any classification of a registrant, and such appeal has not been finally disposed of on or before December 10, 1943, the local board, board of appeal, or the President, whichever has possession of the file, shall determine the address of the principal place of employment of the registrant.

"(b) If the registrant's principal place of employment and the local board having jurisdiction over the registrant are in different appeal board areas, the board of appeal or the President in possession of the file shall take no further action in the case but shall immediately return the file to the local board. The local board shall then forward the file in the manner provided by section 627.13, Selective Service Regulations, to the board of appeal having jurisdiction over the principal place of employment of the registrant.

"(c) If the principal place of employment of the registrant and the local board having jurisdiction over the registrant are in the same appeal board area, or the principal place of employment of the registrant is located in an area where boards of appeal are not organized, or the registrant is unemployed, the appeal board or the President, whichever has possession of the file, shall handle and determine the appeal in the same manner as heretofore, and, after determining the case, shall return the file to the local board.

"2. Procedure when appeal taken after December 10, 1943.—(a) Whenever an appeal is taken after December 10, 1943, by any person entitled to appeal from any classification of a registrant by a local board, the local board shall determine the address of the principal place of employment of the registrant.

"(b) If the principal place of employment of the registrant and the local board having jurisdiction over the registrant are in different appeal board areas, the local board will forward the appeal in the manner provided in section 627.13, Selective Service Regulations, to the board of appeal in whose area is located the registrant's principal place of employment.

"(c) If the principal place of employment of the registrant and the local board having jurisdiction over the registrant are in the same appeal board area, or the principal place of employment of the registrant is located in an area where boards of appeal are not organized, or the registrant is unemployed, the local board will forward the registrant's file to its own appeal board in the manner provided in section 627.13, Selective Service Regulations."

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE PAYMENTS

(Concluded from page 8025)

nized. Only fruit bought on a firm basis at a stipulated cash price will be considered. Deliveries by cooperative associations are excluded, fruit owned by the canner himself (his own grove-production) is not eligible, nor is any fruit bought in any manner that does not establish a specific dollars-and-cents value per ton when unloaded on the canner's platform.

3. An eligible sale is defined in the offer as a bona fide sale and delivery by a processor (a) to a primary distributor or wholesaler or retailer for resale for consumption other than by a government agency, or (b) to a consumer for consumption other than by a government agency.

4. Subsidy claims are contingent on supporting evidence that the sales have been made to the civilian trade, and the canner is not eligible to file his claim for subsidy until after the sale is made.

The canner is eligible to file claims once a month and has the option of electing whether payments he is entitled to shall be computed by CCC on the basis of the Monthly Area Fruit Costs or on the Seasonal Average Area Fruit Cost. If he elects the monthly basis he must specifically identify his production for that month. This identity must be retained clear through to the final sale. If he elects the seasonal basis, interim payments may be made on his subsidy claims, filed on the basis of the lowest previous monthly area subsidy rate. He is eligible then for a final settlement at the end of the season.

The monthly reports required under the program must be filed with CCC not later than the 5th of each subsequent month. Since the effective period of the offer program is from October 1, 1943, to December 31, 1944, reports were required also covering the months of October, November and December, 1943. These were to have been filed with CCC within five days of the publication date of the offer (January 18, 1943 *Federal Register*). In all reports required under the offer the processor is obliged to state separately, as to each of the areas in which he operates:

1. The total deliveries to all his plants, in net tons, of grapefruit of the 1943-44 crop for processing during the month.

2. The weighted average delivered cost per net ton actually purchased.

3. The quantity of juice packed.

4. The quantity set aside for sale to government agencies.

5. The quantity actually sold (a) to government agencies, (b) to distributors, wholesalers, retailers or consumers.

6. The total quantity of grapefruit juice on hand.

The subsidy rate that will apply to all production prior to issuance of the offer program will be the subsidy calculated for January. All purchases for the full month of January will be used in calculating this rate and the January rate also will apply to all production prior to January 1.